

Dec 27, 1893—

1894

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NOTE BOOK

Elmwood

Elmwood



N° 69

TRADE MARK

2^d Trip:

Vol. I

Mexico

Dec. 27, 1893 to

1894

E. W. Nelson

— 1893. —

City of Mexico. Dec. 27.

I reached here at 10.30^{AM}
a.m. today from Washington
via. Chicago, & Laredo.
From the vicinity of Laredo it
was ~~dry~~^{dry} & ~~sav~~^{desert} lying in the lower Sonoran
zone. Leaving there at dusk, I saw
none of the intervening region
until day broke the next a.m.
when we were on the table-land just
north east of Saltillo. This place
is on a dry, treeless plain within
the lower Sonoran zone, but about
at its upper border. Just
south of Saltillo, at Coahuila,
the road passes between some

hills which afford one
a chance at the upper sono-
ran while the plains of the
village are ~~are~~ treeless ^{hills}
lower sonoran. South of
Coneos the road passes
through the hills & descend
on another broad open
plain (treeless & with much
Larrea mex.) mts. lying
to the E. & W. in low brown
ranges like those about
city of S. L. Potosi. Just
N. of Vanegas, (S. L. Potosi) on west
side of R.R. is the largest prairie
dog village I have seen. It
must be nearly 3 miles across

and contain an enormous number of holes. The day I passed was cool & "no dogs" were seen. Near Charcos, on this line, the Larkspur ^{disapp} disappears and many large Opuntias, the Yuccas & Ochnia mollis ^{Schinus} come in & the country shows evidence of having a much greater rainfall than south ~~than~~ than on the desert plains northward. (There was surprisingly little bustle about the station at S. L. P. compared with the year before. The hard times ~~were~~ also shown in the quietness about the R.R. stations in the City of Mexico.)

⁴ The day I arrived in the City of M.
I started for the P. O. & near there encountered
Prof. Himm of the nat. Mus. with Prof. Edwards
& Halsted of the Univ. of Tex. & the Baron
Brackels-Welde - a german
decayed nobleman long resident here,
well known & well informed in all matters
of local interest. He once taught French
& German here but now lives on the
strength of his social abilities & relations
in Germany - according to local acc'ts.
One of those drifting pieces of old
world wreckage we get in America at times.
A man of pleasant address & a large amount
of miscellaneous information a great
talker & valiant trumper with a few
of good points - at the host's expense.

On the 30th Dec. my assistant, Goldman, came in from Chihuahua where he has been during my 3 mos. trip to the U.S. He was in the city of Chihuahua during Nov. & early December, while the recent outbreak of revolutionists was going on there. He knew of one American who was stopped & his rifle & horse taken although he was allowed to keep his pistol & other belongings. Goldman says that soon after the revs. began that one eve. the military band was playing in the main plaza of the city & the usual & considerable number of common workmen & loafers gathered to listen to it. Suddenly a squad of police men with another squad of soldiers

One night in city of Chih. Goldman had to stand off 2 men with a pistol in streets of the town. He found that there is a strong antagonism existing in Chih. ~~against~~ ^{the} U.S. & nations there are many Am's there who have left the states under pressure & the entire community on both sides native & foreign is a hard one taken as an average -

Surrounded the plaza, the most of the men found there were arrested & headed away to the coastal where they were forced to enlist. Soon after this the troops were sent out & had a severe skirmish with the guerrillas. As a result of this, Goldman tells me, a large wagon-load of knapsacks & soldiers clothing both shot to pieces was brought up from the R.R. station to the town. From this it would appear that the dead must have been stripped by their own comrades. The trouble occurred near the town of Palomas. People had very little to say as it was generally understood & talked that it was not prudent to have much to say & whenever it was discussed by natives & many Americans it was in a subdued way. It is stated in the city here that the press of the "Democata" confiscated last spring for its opposition to the Govt. has been given to ~~one~~ ^{one} of the Orphan Asylums.

The last days of Dec. this
year have been saw & cloudy
with showers in the Valley of M.
Clouds hang heavily over the volcanoes.
Accounts are published in local
papers saying that people living
south of Pops in Morelos & Guadalajara
have recently seen considerable smoke
& flashes of light about summit of the vol.

Records of the volcano
show that there
have been many such obs.

Aug 17th Chay me
about 1000000000
people living there to day

that sell in the ^{old} sun
shaded by a grove of palm
trees in Corfu - the town
was closed & the town had a
generally holiday look. Many of
the former people were to be
seen at the playgrounds & in the
coffee & fruit gardens in the centre
of the suburban roads, picnicking
in the good natural wood &
in family groups. We went
to the small valley of Mandoraga
⁴ owing to the change of the weather
and the local guides were
unable to get my 2 eggs from the
old tree which had only 4 eggs
left.

City of New York 29th -
On application at freight office for
the day previous to my departure
by expressagent I learned that the
trips had been taken to the house.
My last night there I found the man in
such a haphazard way that it occupied
me with difficulty to get an outfit
through the unoccupied station
but finally succeeded in getting
the materials to get away to you

Yours ever
W. G. C. -

from the effects of the recent severe
frosts. The waters of the lakes on
crossing with ducks flying high,
but no geese were seen. The Indians
were obliged to wait until about
noon to get up their traps, as they had
done to the ground. The volcano
of Pichu was sounding at the distance
of 100 paces, when a noise
was heard as if of a fall of
the waves of the ocean.
At the right side of a upper
canyon the ground appeared
to be composed of gypsum
The water got water of the
sprinkling from the gypsum

Take Acacia & Cyprinus
Ash (Fraxinus), Tamarix ~~and~~
Schizanthus - Stizoloma
Probably imported may also
occur on pebbles in the south
end of the valley from 7400' to
7800' mpf with the
up valley pebbles not at
the valley. So far as he noted
no Acacia Prosopis occurred
in the valley - Peacock's statement
of its occurrence in Arizona
must be erring in his hasty
consteppetron
The valley & up the valley
about as dry then but not
so dry as the slope

of Dyke, slow but in addition
to the glacial found by me last
spring there is still another one
lying on the SW. slope which
descends from Dyke to the
braast pointing a curved
course other changing to the north
with the one. The stone found
notch, it has now retained for
its old history so as to leave
out a bold drift the lateral
erosion against a place
like the lateral margin of the
place, the base a 5 m. above
the old base of the drift on
the west side just before passing
Boulders this last place over to south

and may never end than
the route while we go to
first (other days expect
to see) lies abt the discharge
of this smaller glacier, now
nearly gone except you descend
at certain places
from this it becomes evident
that the excepting of the st. to
proceed the other branch
the white body is wholly due to
ice action. The elevation
of the st. is a slight
fall from which the ice has
run down on all sides
to about 11000 or 11500 ft.
The ice may have though the

small and more produced
as well as more numerous
waves being somewhat lower
than usual. It is to be regretted
that at the time of the fit ~~just~~ ~~just~~
turbulence. After considerably
about 900 ft. surface vibrations
cannot find any evidence to
show that the glacier ever
descended below 10500 ft. on
the SW. slope of Mt. ~~the~~
~~the~~ Mt. Popov. On the
downward the ^{over} ~~over~~ ~~the~~
turbulence ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
preceded the leading edge of
the glacier. This observation

of the greatest glacial drift-
ment was also covered by small
thin pieces which had
been scattered by the wind.
Near the summit of this ridge
is seen the lower border of the
glaciers. Enough driftment
to rank with hills is seen
between the cinnets while the
ridge itself is covered down to
the bottom of the valley
and has built up the series
of hills which lie between
5500 + 9500 ft along the N.E.
and slope of the ridge.
The greater portion of the
glaciated area of the ridge is

same altitude but are much larger. They form rounded bases along the base of the mts with occasional spurs & cliffs of blue or tan by the showing along the cañons cut through by the water. There is no sign of glacial action of any kind on the sides of pop above the level of the ridge on which it is situated. It is evident that this peak has been built up over the summit of the ridge since the base of the glacial material. The base of the peak lies

over the head and by
water as well on the no
the slopes of the
~~the~~ ^{that} the Summit
of Pop. is very steep on
the E. & N. sides & is not
if not quite inaccessible
stone. On the S. side is the
least steep & for this I had
a reason when making my
descent. ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~
In early morning the surface o
the slope of rock and broken
boulders was frozen over, but
trifles the surface melted

little & the water from the border
gradually trickled down slowly until
a large amount of the fine
surface wash gravel & pebbles has
liquefied. It would then start
suddenly down the slope with a
causing a hissing noise from
the jinking together of the
rough fragments of lava.
Sometimes these incandescent
volcanoes had scarcely a
fusible but many of
them ran down the mountain
so fast and carried out
quantities of the ashes & rock
down the slope with the
water & mud.

up by the ground upon which
it must be and finally
came to a standstill as
a broad fan-shaped
bed some inches thick.
~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~deposited~~
in a short time the frozen ground
below came out the overlying mass
to freeze so that a mass of rock
deposited on the surface had
an old red clayey base
a mass of ice resting on the
surface. This goes on day after
day until a day will bring up
the ground, the water come
and the water will be
frozen out of the

May 18 1865
A small amount of
water at the base of the
Snow-capped Cone. The
water from above being
transferred down being held
by the ice. Should a new
eruption occur, no sudden
intense heat comes to the
dike, of the water the ice
would be melted & an
abundant flow of liquid
would be turned down.
It is evident this will not
happen as the snow-capped
cone takes the heat.

With sun at this morning the
few clouds that had been hanging
all day about the mts. piled
away. The sky was a
light lavender, soft purple
purple pink - so
dusky haze spread over
the rugged slopes the white
mountain tops in the
background of the pink
purple lavender
the sky. The eastern
~~Clouds~~ ~~Clouds~~ ~~Clouds~~ ~~Clouds~~ ~~Clouds~~
the first going
gray and gradually becoming
a pinkish white color and
over shadowed and diffused at
the bottom.

Then came suddenly from
the stars bring my the
twinkling ~~in~~ light
the court with an arrow
green shears forth from
the an Indian camp far
bigh up in the midt y the
huge bleakness below
indicate the motion
When the moon when forth
I have watched it only
a night or two the moon can
not move without a phiz
of stars go with them to the
darkness up and only
the sun of the moon have
the dark and the earth

* The small rabbit is also called
Soa-a-ta-porings

Left about noon
by my friend in a
motorboat above.
He didn't seem to know
on his return ^{with} all the
fish except that a soft
& squishy
fish seemed to have
gone.

Afternoon for H. H.
Failed to come for myself today
so am delayed another day.
The weather is beautifully clear and
the view of the mountains is inspiring.
I have fully paid the man for
small rabbit trapping. The Spanish
man is trapping and the
Indians are - 80 crows today *

4
During a period of invasion
going up the side of the Sacramento
I found - A winding road up
through the cypress woods being
with ~~open~~ filled ~~filled~~ with beautiful
vistas now caught by the tall
Mountains until I came in
viewed. Then I found a
chapel & the outer platform of the
mount and this was a
Burial ground. Flat slabs of
about the ground & a few
Cemented down to the rubble
or rock with cap to ground then
the inscription - read stone & being
done up & left alone in the
the earth & now with the

the son of a man
husband or other relation as
the son may be entitled to
also be a son may be descended
descending from the son and either
the side of the son and a son
of male and be placed next
placed next to the wife on which
is the uncolored covering the
cover of the son to then the
son is descended with some
the son of a man. The son was
being said for the son and with
a son and an appointment
the son of the son to be
placed a son of the son and a son

at the front in the ante-sala
are hung drawings of roads and paths
representing a very variety
received by post from, with a
stamped book stating the circum-
stances of an accident & date of safety
of that which is brought —
pertaining to the safety of sea-
men for the being found
to have from home deposited
thereon. From the Chapel a wide
cobbled road leads down
to the plain of Grafton the
old. Beginning now the hollow
& leading at the top above the
Chapel to the 11th station of the
cross are paved alleys with

mention to the full job.
At the time of the pilgrimage to
All-Saints' many persons,
taken in hand, said that the
decoration on the ^{Knee} stone, ~~was~~ over the
smooth pebbles remaining, leaving
the spaces before and after
along ^{one} side of this way the rocks
and branches of bushes ~~are~~ ^{lay} on
the eastern bank as bright
many bits of rags, fragments of
mosso fringe, old straw hats and
great number of small rag-packets
containing locks of hair or moustaches
the other head of hair or moustache
that is always from the ground
and the use of the cloth to the glass

seen running from broken native Indian
villages in the Yukon in Alaska.
In the Chapel on the summit were
pictures
pictures of Saint Rochia & other saints
naked to the waist with one of the
spiked chain bands around each
waist & another around the waist
& a chain noose hanging over
one shoulder, while long flowing
scars along the back, & drops of
blood oozing from the band about
the waist of persons held up as an
example to the faithful. On the door
of the main Chapel was a paper
of instructions from 80 to 200 days
to all who do penance with
penitential chains attached to the
body & the feet. The paper was in

Punkla & Mexico -

The bed of the sandstone is almost
water-tight from above, but breaks
at ^{are} places & commences
The bed is built up mainly of
volcanic ^{and} tufa, some deposits ^{can be} be
seen near the top & in the
hanging ^{1 to 6 in} to 6 in in
depth & these ^{on the right} in turn are buried
under a heavy layer of lava

of which I obtained a sample

with some of the tufa -

of Mt.

Popocatapetl - Jan 5 1944
Second day out yesterday started
Guanajuato with 2 saddle horses, a
pack mule & packer with 3 Indian

hunters left for the mt. We
made camp on the steep side of
a small cañon at 11,000 ft. My
hunters were all day & evening on
spec. of Lepidium, ⁱⁿ the evening a
large ^{castillea} ^{and}
of the small kind they call Castillea
too. We found this, Pruebup, ^{and} Castillea
common here, with an abundance of the
latter. This latter grows
mainly on northly slopes in dense
bunches 2 to 4 ft. in diameter, & often
from 6 to 8 ft. high. These bunches
grow near together so that often
only small patches of ground can
be seen between them. The leaves
of these bunches are mixed with the
old grass grass & under them

live Amnicolas, Stomys, Oryzomys,
Lepus and Peromyscus & Thomomys.
The latter animal we found to be very
common as its little Amnicola-like run-
ways under this mat of grass we found
everywhere in a perfect network.
Owing to their keeping so close under
cover they are extremely difficult to shoot.
We put out many snares to try &
get some in that way.
At night closed down a cold wind came
down the canyon & my brother and I kept
busy about the fire all night to
keep from getting cold. The frost
was severe - the surface of the ground
was covered with ice all day on north
slopes at this altitude.

Popocatapetl. Jan 6/94

The smoke yielded a sample of *St. Sebazi*. While watching for these birds last night a toromino came hopping out into an open spot by a dense brush plot and saw him.

Taking my horse I rode up the mt. to about 10,000 ft. when I took a view of the mt. The smoke is very apparent when the weather is calm now. From the base of the peak of Popoc. I crossed the divide to the river bed I follow. The intervening country ranges from 12,200 ft. at its lowest point up to 13,500 ft. at the top of the mt. It is in the form of a rolling, plain down to the mt. base.

and covered with bunch grass
with scattered trees along the
sides of canons or sheltered hill slopes,
but it is mostly open on the
a rolling prairie. The old high
way from Heredia to Pueblo comes
down. Getting near the S. end of it
it was evident that this was the
not one, but of 3 large glaciis;
one leading down toward the plain of
Pueblo where its drainage flowed, & two
draining into the valley of river
The other was a small one, but no
signs of snow were about water or snow
glacis over a part of the system supplying
the river. The two bodies draining into
the river were about a mile apart.

was up & 3 to 4 m. long.
No signs of glacial work goes down
about 1100 ft. usually not
below 1150 ft. They examined the
country down to the base of Mts.
I returned to camp. The hunters were
all anxious to change to a place on the
point of a hill under a huge fir &
concentrated so we moved on a few
hundred yds. we had a very pleasant
camp overlooking the valley & sheltered
from the north winds. In looking about
for light blue colored holes digging
into the ground & usually used by the
men but they usually made them
from water never mixed (green
holes of the same color)

than gavials living in the same localities.
He experienced a number of great traps
about in their runs.

During my trip today a number of birds were
seen. On the plains but, the mts. went to
13000 ft. Saw many Accipiter & Strix
albicauda. ^{lineatus} superciliosus
At 13000 ft. several Accipiter
a Grown Hawk; at 15000 ft. a Turkey
Buzzard. Among the trees from 9500 to
12000 ft. I saw Steller, Pigmy, White-tail,
Cyanocitta, discolor, me. Irenis, Yellow,
Vireo, blue-head Wabler, Red-shouldered,
Casper, Robins, Indigo-blue &
a few Cather - wood at 10000 ft. also
Red-tail, blue-tail Wabler. From
9000 to 11500 White-tail Crane.

In the eve. a Riga owl was seen
near the ponds on the sand bottom
camp. No. 3000th R. filo was seen & frequent.
was also seen at four o'clock to 1500 ft.

Red Grouse
Tetrao urogallus Jan 7 On
trapping in traps in the morning it
proved that it was a frosty night for
they were out as three L. doves were
caught during the night & in addition
a Northern water ouzel was found
in the gopher traps but we secured
a fine specimen of gopher, was taken
by us after a yellow spot
under each eye - with the gape
brought to my room & number
of many feet small white tail feathers

for I am ready to leave here.
We broke camp right after breakfast
& nearly all day was occupied in
crossing from my camp to the camp
at base of Iztapalatек volcano.
It was an easy ride across the glacier
leaving with the steep, high, uneven
ridge & in many places it was
too dangerous to ride. My Indian
huntsman insisted that it was impossible
to cross between the ridges this month.
He didn't know I had done the
crossing easily on several occasions
the steep long slopes of Iztapalatек
till he saw me coming from
the volcano in a different

+

On the road down a Red-tailed hawk at 13000 ft near Spt. 7 a number of still ~~of~~ down seen at about the same alt. as, over camp on Sept. 8 at 13000 ft. I was quite surprised to have a colony of moths all suddenly stir up from under my horse's feet, this was about 2 hours after the time I was talking with my master, when an old sulphur gatherer, they told me that men used to work from 15 to 30 days at a time in the est. & make from 3 to 5 a day according to the amount of sulphur gathered as they got 37 1/2 for each 20 lbs.

They said that they often became ill from the sulphur fumes. At night the sleep was only in small, candle-shuttle, sat bottom of hole, their work was done in only about 1/2 hr. late in day, as during the middle of the day the air was so very bad, it was about unusable & they were continually falling over trying to be good to do any work there. In the evening in our one shelter at 13500 ft. a single hot kept flying about but was unable to capture it. About 1000 ft. below Popo a single bat was seen to fly out from a hollow in that bank & about 100 ft. up the ravine went into the hole.

La Tocinatti Jan. 8

Climb timberline to lower border of snow throughout. The exposed edges of heavy beds of porphyry worn rounded & smooth in many places so that in certain lights the rock glistens, even bodies retain polish enough to reflect the light & glisten faintly. This is particularly noticeable just sunset. Rode up to the foot of cliff forming head of the white ravine. Found there a dying glacier descending from the upper part of mountain. The snow is on one side by the ground head, the glacier is at the top & to the right. It is the one

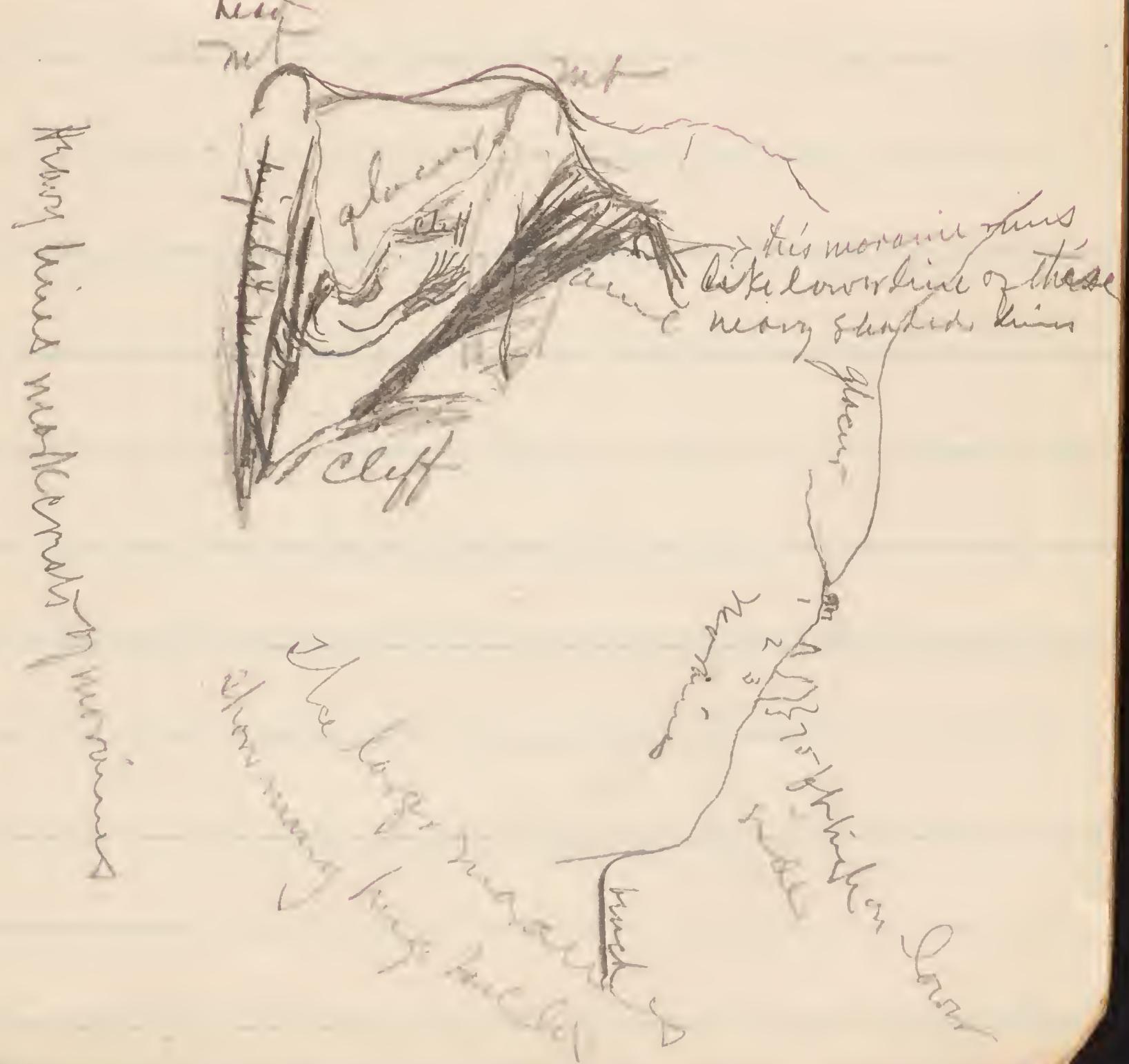
at middle of mt. Shasta now
wholly outside the glacier,
but about 100 ft thick stand
several hundred yds below the
present edge of ice - the more
easier, is now forming a small
terminal moraine a few ft. high ~~at~~
(4 or 5) & this one is thrust up against
a series of smaller, strong moraines which
form a nose about 40 yds across
& 25 ft. high in middle with
a very surface showing that
they are a series of successive marks
of the retreat of the glacier. Then comes
a sloping one 60 yds across for

from moraines & then a draw-like moraine about 6ft high in center & over 200 yds long but low at ends & rocky, making them the glacial front was of this length & now a low exp. cliff Back of this, now front end, is a series of very low ^{Moraines} 25 yds across & 20 ft high this is again succeeded by a low slope 150 yds long to where the glacial fill meets a cliff. Continuous with this last series in front of front nose of gl. is a terrace ⁱⁿ 150 yds long & 150 ft high with a low slope

125 yds long to cliff. The

following outline will indicate

the position of these moraines.



Just below the ~~large~~ large left, moraines
is a gently sloping bank about
200 yds across on which are
many huge blocks of drift
boulders some 12 or 15 ft in diam.
& the un. face of the table has its surface
bedrock polished & rounded. I have
only seen a few of grooving of
rocks anywhere on the mt.
From foot of glacier I descend
a foot down the slopes of sand
blown up by the lower foot
of the ice below cutting glacier (big
icy). Then a b. of cottonwood
grows along the hillside above
the lower border of glacier at

15000 ft. & the sandal tracks
of the Indian hiker were seen
no where. The other forest
area showed other pines had been
put out to cause a new growth of
pashage. Sparrowhawk were
seen & the track of the small
rabbit which ranges up to the
level vegetation was common.
At 10000 ft. I joined my way &
met at upper border of pines
when the road put out a large
set of traps for goats & sheep
the dogs all disappeared.
At 10300 ft. the trail for my
city.

The following eve (Jan 9th)
I was surprised to have my assist-
ant up in the city with the report
that the Mr. Durieu in 3rd had stolen
nearly all of his traps so that he had
no means of continuing work & so
came in -

City of May - Jan 10
Completed the work on
hand then packed up
material ready for a
early start -

Jan 11 - Orgabon -
Started at 7 am for Dizaka
which was reached at 3 PM.
Snowing all the way in

the train from a filious attack.

July 12 - 16th laid up in Orizaba with a attack of illness. On latter date I became unconscious in the house of Jacinto Hernandez & moved in there. On 17th being still ill I returned to city of Mexico for medical treatment. Recovered there till the 23rd when I returned to Orizaba again to resume work. On the way back I had a fine opportunity to study the topography of the valley of the Toluca, the table-land, not a very high

It is evident that Mt. Orizaba & the Sierra Negra once formed a great glacial centre with ice streams extending down on the eastern slope to about 5000 ft. near the town of Multato. (Since the late Dr. Longino Sartori tells me that there are glacial moraines at about 3000 ft. above Huatulco.) Below Minas at about 2800 ft. I saw a considerable number of drift banks, especially one which had evidently been brought down the slope from a considerably higher alt. but gave no signs of glacial action & think they were brought down the slope by the action of glacial melt water when the snow had all melted.

4
Immediately after starting down
the slope toward Laramie the country is
changed from dolomite to limestone forming
the general section here exposed on the
deep banks, the bed being light buff or
black and the bottoms brown. There being
less to the town of Meeteetse. Beginning
on the east slope a short distance
below the edge, extending down to the hills
about Ongola at an altitude of 4400 ft
on the slopes on the Laramie River
noted at last 1000 ft. (at Meeteetse more
than 1000 ft. and about
1500 ft. to about 4500 ft.)
About the 12th mile below from
the east slope of the hills the M.
R. R. crosses. On the prairie side
of the river with its bank a high

Cool fogs are very common
at Onjibé - sweeping upon
the sea enveloping everything
for desolation, in a thick
mist that submerges ~~submerges~~ dipping.
When the weather is clear the
sun is extremely hot, the bushes
burn, spines are blistering with
heat, in great braded drifts
at sunrise it is still along
in the forenoon before this
you. Birds are remarkably scarce
about this locality with much
sign of the tropical fauna than I
expected to see. They are mostly
such little birds as you get
from time to time in the

woods bordering the river we took
a large number of stones. A few specimens
of the common species were
numerous & a few gas-waller
specimens were taken with
some of the common cutters,
like those of the till and gravel
cutting. Abies & Populus
with Ericola associated were also
occurred here on rock boulders &
among loose material in damp places
in the valley. The hill on all sides
showed about 6000 ft with the strata
bent up to make a high rounded
horizon, the soil is not so barren
as often is the case in the valley
but for the most part

Jalapa where the rocks & soil are all
volcanic origin. It is a very
fine place for vegetation about Jalapa is
far more luxuriant than here &
Copperton much better, though.
The house where I have rooms here
is owned by a man who has worked
much for the ~~new~~ ^{old} ~~republic~~ ^{republic} of P.R.C.S.
He is somewhat liberal in his views.
At the same time he is bitterly opposed to the
present government & accuses it of ^{tyranny} &
the creation of an enormous debt. There are
the common complaints of the opposition
to the right of the country to be independent
& to have a ^{constitutional} ^{republican} ^{republic} ^{republic}
government with the ^{constitution} ^{constitution} ^{constitution}
for the people of the country to be
a ^{constitutional} ^{constitutional} ^{constitutional} ^{constitutional} ^{constitutional}
republic like a good ^{constitutional} ^{constitutional}
place.

My host talks much of the invasion of the
countries especially of Americans & says
the Mexicans are too idle & contented
to manage property, & and says that he
thinks that the Americans will gradually
secure a large tract of the mines & other
valuable property of the Country & that
the eventual result will be annexation
to the U.S. This same idea has been
stated to me by many other Mexicans -
in many cases I presume it is done as a
sort of flattery of my nationality but the idea is
certainly widespread & general. At the same time
there is a strong feeling & intent against
Americans & the U.S. in the Mex. war.
Two of his daughters by report on a school he gives
one of them privately informed me that the Ameri-
cans could never have conquered the Mexicans
in the war of Santa Anna, had not sold the
Mexican cause, & had the soldiers supply
of powder replaced by dirt so that their
guns were useless & so the invaders triumphed.
In the few days we have been at this house
it is rather amusing to see the naive
frankness that the young ladies & the
establishment exhibit. They tell us
as being a part of the family & of their
lives. of the old girls - especially
the mother - says that she has no use for the
old & fat & ugly old women to be
about to make love to girls. She says she
is willing that her daughters should have
lovers, who are men & capable of supporting
them but that she does not wish the
boys were idle & buying about.

recognize on the other a girl has
a lover & brothers to the point for
him to come to the woman & get
her court. But if the father is heard
approach & he takes to his heels.
The father of these girls is of evident
Indian extraction (also the mother)
but they now speak pitifully of the
ignorant Indians of the villages
they committed as "Mexicans".
He is a wood dealer & an honest hard
working man who with little or no
education himself is anxious that his
children should have education. As a result
two of his daughters are school teachers
getting \$25 a month - which is considered to
be good pay. The home life of these people is
very simple. The daughters & cousins living with the
family do the work each having a specific task
to attend to. The table is set in an open corridor
& we are paged out to our meals & salute the family
each time we are asked with the usual polite
formula if we would like something with
them. The family rises at 6 to 6.30
the daughters have very plain common calico house
dresses which are exclusively worn at home & no
effort is made to dress for the men who bring neatly
clad about the house. All effort of this kind is
reserved exclusively for the street & this is apparently
an almost universal custom. They are accustomed
to howl & groan to a certain extent when they prepare
to sit by the open window at the street & it is
to be seen, also; but this is the same as going abroad.

While at Orizaba I looked up a mineral collector named Toro who has said to have lived here many years & to know about the country. Found him to be a very ignorant fellow with no energy & a surprisingly small amount of information.

Aug 30. Left Orizaba & went down to Toton about 8 miles west to a hundred of land. At this latter place the mts, already open out & a long slope with few hills extends down toward the hot country. Here coppers are well known in fields & in veins. We were told that the best copper bed, has a life of about 15 years. The Adm. mine is a fine well kept place in addition to your average. A few hours back & the bottom of the mountain will have to be taken & the place is the point of departure for the northern copper veins.

January 31 - The morning was beautifully clear & a fine view of the Peak of Orizaba rising nearly 15,000 ft above us with its snowy summit now tilted by the first rays of the sun & its wooded base having a soft purple haze thrown over its billowed outlines. Below in the foreground were the coffee fields over shadowed by the broad banana plants. Trees of many subtropical genera arose in tufts & patches among the fields & the ~~not~~ clear, musical notes of Haplochynus longirostris & the What Chir bird arose clear & sweet from the masses of foliage all about. Then other came the cries & notes of the Ruffed, Cow bird & Semicollaris & Black bird. After an uncomfortable night in a poor bed at the side of a road, the station we were eager to set out on our journey toward Mirador. At 9 a.m. we succeeded in getting away & spent the entire day up to 5 P.M. in marching

the village of San Juan. Our route
lay nearly due north crossing the broad
open slopes trending down from
the mts. with small cañons at
intervals. About 7 miles out of town
we crossed a fine stream
full of ferns & other vegetation.
Here, after climbing up to 3570
ft. we saw for the first time
small tree ferns from 6 to 10 ft. high,
with the trunks 3 to 6 in. in diam.
Early in the afternoon we reached
a little village called San Juan
where we were forced to camp. The
next day about 1 mile from camp we
crossed a pass into the valley of the
R. T. T. Early in the
morning and soon after we went
up the river to the top of
the bank of a small
stream which we crossed
with difficulty. The country
was very poor and dry.
Our camp was right on

we were about the village, guests and
we comparatively comfortable & satisfied
our own feelings. At noon we
roached Huatoco & put up in
another founder's house on which
it was far from comfortable owing
to the yard being filled with broken
pack mule harness. We fled
this place with the same difficulties
Crigaba. It is situated further from
the great trail & out on the general
slope with few surrounding hills
& this seems to give it a somewhat
warmer climate. Coffee does well
in most of the districts to a height
2,000 ft. above sea level. It is a very
prosperous country & the inhabitants
are living well & rich. It is
much larger than Crigaba.
There our packer left us & he had
a coffee bag & some dried bread & meat
left to take us on to Merida tomorrow.

49-57, a German
Muskdeer, now owned by Mr
Florentino Sastre and
Dr. C. Sastre is the original
owner. Born 1837 in a
forest near Saal Hde.
49-57 was in Europe in
Polytechnic School ¹⁸⁵⁷ Darmstadt
Chem. laboratory of Prof. Dr.
Fredericus Wiedenber
then in Berlin
Belonged to K. Sastre &
K. Sastre until 1861
this time he sent to Prof.
Goldschmied, Frankfurt
Prof. Wiedenber was
surprised by the fact



22
nesting of swallows and
house sparrows - the nest
of the swallows is made
of mud & straw & the eggs
are white & smooth

nesting - probably nest made
of mud & straw & the eggs
are white & smooth

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